THE LILY.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

VOL. VI. MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, MAY 1, 1854. NO. 9.

THE LILY,

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT MOUNT VERNON, O.

Terms—Fifty Cents per annum in Advance, or Seven Copies for Three Dollars.

☞ All communications designed for the paper or on business, to be addressed to

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Office—Over Sperry & Co.'s Store, Corner of Main & Gambier St.

For The Lily.

A LOVE MY SPIRIT BEARS.

BY WILLIE EDGAR PABOR.

I'll tell you of a spirit love
I've borne from earliest years;
Since I could speak with lisping weak
Her name in smiles and tears.

As rolling time, life's floating chime
In fuller volume threw,
My love increased and never ceased
To charm and bless me too.

Now as I stand upon the strand
That marks the verging shore,
When youth is lost on manhood's coast
This love flame burns the more.

This twenty years of hopes and fears
It never left my soul;
A nectar cup it filleth up
And from the sparkling bowl

My soul refreshed, moves its behest
And robes it for the strife;
It bolder grows as this love throws
A halo o'er my life.

It guides my feet from paths that meet
On sin's destructive plain;
It points the way where virtue's ray
Illumes the placid main.

Oh! may this love for years yet move
My spirit's chancel through—
To robe hope's shroud and paint life's cloud
With tints of holy hue.

And dost thou claim the magic name
That doth my blessing prove?
Ah! minstrel rhyme bears "aidenne" chime
That speaks *a mother's love.*

And such is mine; a love divine
In kindliness is given,
To light my way with sunny ray
And lead me up to heaven.

HARLEM, N. Y. April 1854.

The late snow storms proved very destructive to the poor Birds who had ventured out previously to those storms. Large numbers perished in Worcester, Springfield and elsewhere; and, at the time, a gentleman from Columbia county informed us that many of the poor creatures perished from cold and starvation in his neighborhood.

☞ The admission to the Crystal Palace has been fixed at 25 cents.

MEMORIAL

Of MRS. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, *of Cleveland, in behalf of Woman's Rights, in respect to Property and the Exercise of the Elective Franchise.—Presented and read to the Senate of Ohio—March* 23, 1854.—*Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.*

We, your memorialists, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, that by the common law of England, and the common law, constitution and statutes of the State of Ohio, which together constitute the law as at present administered, Woman is deprived of certain natural rights, which ought to be inseparable from her existence, and is subjected to certain legal disabilities, which circumscribe her sphere, and diminish her usefulness. Deprived of these rights, which were originally usurped by the husband; and subjected to these disabilities, which were afterwards by him enacted into laws, to insure his ill-gotten possessions, the *personal liberty, the property, and the children* of the wife, are legally, and by consequence, actually controlled by the husband. In the opinion of your memorialist, these usages, which are many and grievous, ought to be thoroughly and speedily redressed; and these disabilities, which are of a like character, ought to be as thoroughly and speedily removed. Therefore we earnestly pray you, in whom is vested the power of restoration, so to change the constitution and laws of this State, as:

1st. That marriage shall not destroy the legal individuality of woman.

By marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or incorporated or consolidated into that of the husband, and neither party by any conveyance at common law, can give an estate to the other, neither can they contract or covenant one with the other. Black. 355, 356.

2d. That the husband shall not have power to control the personal liberty of his wife.

By this old law, the husband might give his wife correction in the same moderation that a man was allowed to correct his apprentices or children; but in the time of Blackstone the wife might have security of the peace against her husband, though the courts of law still permitted the husband to restrain his wife of her liberty. Black. 366. In the State of Ohio, the law and the practice of the courts are in every respect the same as in England, at the period above mentioned. The husband may compel his wife to remain at home when she would prefer to go abroad, to go to one church when she would prefer to go to another, to change her residence whenever it suits his convenience, and to do numerous other things of a similar character that need not here be enumerated.

3d. That the husband shall not have power to bind or apprentice his offspring without the consent of his wife.

By the law of England the mother has no legal power over her child at any age, and is only entitled to its reverence and respect, while the power of the father, which is almost absolute, extends to majority. Black. 373.

This power is also recognized in Ohio, the statutes of which provide, that any male person within the age of twenty-one years, or female person within the age of eighteen years, may be bound until they arrive at those ages respectively, or for a shorter period, to serve as clerk, apprentice, or servant, and that the indenture of service shall be signed and sealed by the father. Swan's Stat. 63.

4th. That the wife may sue and be sued independent of her husband or other person.

It is a rule of the common law, that every agreement of any nature, entered into by a married woman, without the express or implied consent of her husband, is absolutely void; and this rule prevails so strongly, that a woman may avail herself of her coverture to defeat a contract, though she may have been guilty of fraud. Black. 357.

In Ohio, where a married woman is a party, her husband may be joined with her, except when the action covers her separate property, she may sue without her husband, by her next friend. Where the action is between herself and her husband, she may be sued alone, but in every such action other than for divorce or alimony, she shall prosecute and defend by her next friend. Civil Code 61, 62.

5th. That the wife may maintain in her own name and right, an action for injury done her person, reputation, or property.

By the common law which prevails in Ohio, the wife could not bring or maintain an action for an injury done to her own person, but the husband could bring such action without the consent of his wife, the same as for an injury inflicted on his beast, and apply to his own use the damage thus obtained. He could also sustain an action for an injury done his wife's reputation, but the wife or daughter, being a minor, had not then, and have not now, any redress whatever but through the husband or the father. Female virtue is perfectly exposed to the slanders of malignity and falsehood; for any one may proclaim in conversation, that the finest maid, or the chastest matron, is the most meretricious and incontinent of women with impunity, or free from the animadversions of the temporal courts, and female honor, which is dearer to the sex than their lives, is left to be the sport of the abandoned calumniator. Black. 367.

6th. That all property accumulated during coverture shall be owned by husband and wife in common.

Woman's personal property by marriage, becomes absolutely her husband's, which at his death he may leave entirely away from her, and the husband is absolutely master of the profit of his wife's lands during coverture; and if he has had a living child, and survives the wife, he retains the whole of those lands, if they are estates of inheritance during his life, but the wife, if she survives, is only entitled to dower out of her husband's estates of inheritance. This is common law. Black. 367.

By marriage in Ohio, the husband so far becomes the owner of his wife's personal property, that if they unite in selling her real estate, and receive the money, it is his, and if the money is afterwards, and during the marriage, invested in lands and the title taken to himself, the lands are his, and decreed to his heirs. *Randall v. Craighill et al.* O. R. 197.

7th. That separation by divorce shall entitle the party not in fault, to the care and custody of the children, and to half of the property of which the parties shall be equally possessed at the time.

By the English common law, the children, no matter from what cause the divorce was obtained, or which party was in fault, were given to the father, but in Ohio, though the rule has not been changed by any especial enactment, the courts have given in some instances, the care of the children to the mother, deeming her on account of their tender years, or the immoral character of the father, the more suitable protector. But this is by no means the general practice, some judges strictly adhering to the rule of the English common law. In Ohio, when a divorce is decreed by reason of the aggression of the husband, the wife is allowed such alimony out of her husband's real and personal property, as the court shall think reasonable, having due regard to the property which came to him by marriage, but if the divorce should arise by reason of the aggression of the wife, she shall be barred all right of dower in the lands of which her husband shall be seized or which he may thereafter acquire. Swan 5, 293.

8th. That the wife upon the death of her husband, shall be entitled to the care of her children, and to all the property accumulated during coverture.

By the laws of Ohio, the father whether living or dead, has absolute control of his children until they are twenty-one years of age, for it is provided by statute, that any father may by his last will in writing, appoint a guardian for his children, whether born at the time of making the will or afterwards, to continue during the minority of the child. But the mother is guardian of her children only in case she is not deprived by the written will of her husband, and even then her guardianship ceases when the male children have attained the age of fourteen years, and the female children of twelve, when they must choose guardians or have them oppointed. The widow of any person dying, is endowed of one full equal third part of all lands, tenements, and real estate of which her husband was seized, as an estate of inheritance, at any time during coverture, which he has not conveyed away, and one third part of all the right, title or interest, that he may have at the time of his decease, in lands and tenements, held by article, bond, lease, or other evidence of claim. When the intestate shall not have left any legitimate child, heir of his body, the widow shall be entitled to all the personal estate as next of kin, and if he shall have left such child, the widow shall be allowed on distribution, one half of any sum not exceeding four hundred dollars, and one third of the residue of the personal estate subject to distribution. The following articles are not deemed assets, but are included in the inventory of the estate, namely: All spinning wheels, weaving looms and stoves, the family bible, family pictures, school books, and other books not exceeding fifty dollars in value, one cow and twelve sheep, all wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, bedding, and necessary cooking utensils, clothing of the family, clothes and ornaments of the widow, and wearing apparel of the deceased, one table, six chairs, six knives and forks, six plates, six tea cups and saucers, one sugar dish, one milk pail, one tea pot and twelve spoons, and these articles, except the wearing apparel of the deceased, shall remain in possession of the widow, if there be one, during the time she shall live with and provide for her children, but if she and the children shall by any means become separated, she shall only be allowed to retain as her own, her wearing apparel and ornaments, one bed, bedsead and necessary bedding, for the same, and the other articles exempted from administration and not consumed, shall then belong to the minor children. But if there be a widow and no child, these articles shall belong to the widow. Swan 3, 296, 346, 372.

9th. That there shall be no taxation without representation.

With regard to the property of women, there is taxation without representation, for they pay taxes without having the liberty to vote for representatives; and whatever reason may be assigned under the existing legal disabilities of married women, why they should not be allowed to vote, there seems no substantial one why single should be denied this privilege. Black. 367, note. It is well known to every reader of history that this principle entered largely into the struggle for American Independence, and was the immediate cause of the first overt act of hostility. And if the principle is sound, then are the constitution and laws of Ohio unjust and oppressive, for by the latter, the property of the woman is taxed, and by the former, they are not permitted to enjoy the right of the elective franchise. Swan's S.—905, Con. O. Article V.

10th. That women shall not be deprived of the right to engage in any laudable pursuit. By the common law, all women were denied the benefit of clergy; and until the reign of William and Mary, they received sentence of death, and might have been executed, for the first offence in simple larceny, bigamy, manslaughter, and some other offences, however learned they were, merely because their sex precluded the possibility of their taking holy orders, though a man who could read was for the same crime subject only to burning in the hand and a few month's imprisonment. Black. 366. In Ohio, no person is permitted to practice at law, or to conduct a suit in which he is not a party concerned, unless he shall have been previously examined and admitted by two Judges of the Superior Court; and no person is entitled to receive an examination, unless he is certified by a respectable attorney at law to be a citizen of the United States, one year a resident of Ohio, of good moral character, and sufficient abilities to discharge the duties of an attorney and counsellor at law. Swan's S.

The Supreme Court in Bank, upon the application of a woman for admission to practice law, decided that although she might be in every other respect well qualified to discharge the duties of an attorney, under this law was rendered incompetent by reason of her sex. But in this case the applicant was informally examined, and the examination was in the highest degree satisfactory.

11th. That woman shall not be deprived of the right to sit on juries. By the statutes of Ohio it is provided that one hundred and eight judicious persons, having the qualification of electors, shall be annually elected in each county, to serve as grand and petit jurors the ensuing year, and that if it should happen that any one of the jurors summoned shall fail to attend, it shall be lawful for the court, in either case, to order the sheriff to summon from among the bystanders so many good and lawful men as are necessary to form and complete the panel. Swan 5, 491.

12th. That the constitution of Ohio, shall be so amended as to entitle women to the exercise of the elective franchise, and to the privilege of holding offices of trust and profit under government.

Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualification of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections. Con. O., Art. V.

Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution, and if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment shall be entered upon the journal, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next election for Senators and Representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution Con. O., Art. XVI.

And, finally, That men and women shall be placed in *all legal respects* upon exact terms of equality.

Long centuries ago, there fell from the lips of an obscure Nazarene these words: "*All* things whatsoever *ye* would that men should do unto *you*, do ye *even so* unto them"—words which, in their sublime comprehensiveness, grasp all the relations of life, under all its varied aspects, and overleap all limits of time. Centuries later an equally obscure band of men and women, of grand, courageous souls, prizing life in their high enthusiasm only as it could be thoroughly free and true, and staking their all upon the issues of such faith and doing, launched their little wealth of sons and daughters, with their *uncounted* riches of hopes, upon the bosom of an unknown, threatening ocean; and through perils and trials manfully borne, *achieved the liberty they dared to seek*; and left posterity a legacy richer than all the continent they conquered, in the application of the Nazarene's sublime axiom to the *civil* government of nations, and its repetition and embodiment in the immortal and prophetic declaration—"We hold these truths to be *self-evident*, that *all men* are created *equal*, and endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable* rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these ends governments are instituted among men, deriving their *just* power from the *consent* of the governed."

It is through the agency of these truths and deeds throughout the world, swaying more and more its mind and heart, and—however temporarily hindered—its very civil life; exposing the shams of usurpation, the inhumanities of oppression, and questioning *authoritatively* King, and Emperor, and Czar of their right to rule—that *we* are here before you to-day—representatives of those in all lands, and in particular of our own State, who have lived to make yet another and broader application of the immortal truths of Judean and Puritan announcement.

In *their* name we come to you, Gentlemen of the Senate—not as to partizans, or narrow-minded aspirants for power or place—but as to *men*, sons, husbands, and fathers; citizens of an acknowledged Christian Democracy. We come to you as to men *not* altogether depraved in heart, or false in life—but as having, individually and all, the noble instincts and unquenchable aspirations, of true manhood—as men upon whom the higher obligations of a better development, and perpetually advancing civilization, are laid; and whose generous natures and quickened souls cannot fail to answer truthfully and well, to all the claims of a common humanity upon them; however such answer be hindered in its expression, by the false relations and perverted aims, which obtain so much in life, under present unnatural conditions.

We come not to upbraid you with errors which are only yours by inheritance, but to spread them before you for consideration and correction. And we come with no fear that precedents will be urged against us by those whose work for the world it is to *make precedents*, and not to follow and perpetuate those of lower ages, and dissimilar conditions: with no just cause for such fear of those, who, as legislators, or successors to such, have already taken many advance steps in the march of progress, and the recognition of the needs of the sex whose welfare we seek.

We know that appeals similar to ours, are being made elsewhere, but in our own case we feel especially honored and hopeful in coming before a Legislative Body which has represented more nearly and promptly than those of many of our sister States, the higher freedom and effort of our age.

Thus stating the basis upon which we venture before you—the agencies which have influenced, the motives which have prompted, and the hopes which encourage us to effort—let us refer more definitely to the special petition whose granting we seek. We have asked that Woman should have equal rights with man—*your* sisters and wives and mothers, with *yourselves*—in the holding and disposing of property. We know, as before intimated, that preceding Legislatures have so modified and amended our statutes, that Woman has here the right denied in many of our States, to property which comes to her by inheritance or bequest before marriage, and that such property may be secured to her after marriage—but we also know that of all the "rents and profits" of such property, if real estate, she is still *legally* deprived, and may, therefore, although the virtual owner of broad acres, be as penniless a beggar as any pauper of the town—according to

the cruelty or caprice of the man to whom she is legally bound; that of all the earnings of her hours of early morning or weary midnight toil; of all the outcomings of her individual genius and skill; *not one* is *legally* secure to her—but may be at any time seized and appropriated by an unmanly, tyrannical, or debauched husband, while herself and children are reduced to the verge of starvation, aye even beyond that verge, if she be too proud or to tender to make complaint; that she is still treated with legal injustice in the denial of her right to be a joint partner during the life, and sole heir at the death of her husband, to all the property inherited from either ancestry, or acquired by mutual thrift and skill and industry; that in direct contradiction of the universal admission of her equality of moral nature, and the superior trustworthiness and constancy of her mother-love, she is prejudged by the *law* as unworthy of equal confidence toward the children of her care and sorrow—who are subject, during the life of the father, to be taken from her, and without her counsel, or in disregard of her entreaties, apprenticed by him under the worst of conditions, or given away as he may choose; that in case of divorce, although the husband may have been the guilty one, the children are *legally* his, and are thus oftentimes taken from a loving and capable mother, at a tender age, to be committed to the "tender mercies" and evil example of a revengeful or a degraded father—and that in case of the death of the father, however poorly he may have filled, or however greatly he may have dishonored that relation, the children may also be *legally* taken from her guardianship; or, entrusted to it, only to choose another guardian at an age too early for prudent choice, and under a legal provision which thus weakens and impairs every way her authority, by its implied assumption of her inferiority and incapacity; that the law yet enters with its cold, unwelcome presence, amid the fulness and freshness of her grief, handling carelessly, and apportioning heartlessly, the sacred memorials of the dead, and if the husband have left no children, passing over all save a meagre *third* of the property—which *may* have been originally all her own—to relatives upon the husband's side, however distant or above need; and, if there be children, setting up its guardianship over both widow and orphan, while, in fact, the poor dolt deceased may have been the one most needing such guardianship, and the survivor the actual provider and family dependence.

Such laws, Gentlemen of the Senate, may have been less palpably unjust in the days of all ignoring of Woman's common humanity, in the lands where all cultivation is denied her, and under governments where caste and rank take precedence, and overshadow altogether, the individual human being; but, under her present condition as the daughter of a free democracy, and with the facts of her undeniable superiority in multitudes of cases, in mind, capacity and in all the higher attributes of humanity, to son, brother, husband and father, or more distant male relative, upon whose good pleasure these laws now make her dependent; they are not only grossly unjust, but *ludicrously* inappropriate; when not, alas, too sorrowfully cruel.

Gentlemen of the Senate—brothers: Let it not be said by you that our appeals are groundless, and our appearance before you only an outbreak of unholy ambition, when throughout city and hamlet and hillside of our own beautiful State, such deeds are done under the ægis of your laws, and the protection of your legislation, as should make the ears of all who hear them to tingle; such deeds of wrong and oppression as should crimson the cheek of all civilization, and write *barbarism* over our judicial and legislative records.

We have asked, moreover, that the right of the elective franchise be granted Woman—that right

> "Which executes the *free man*'s will,
> As lightning does the will of God."

You may thoughtlessly imagine that such right is little needed in the case of Woman.

But *why*, we would ask, is it less needed than in your own? Is her nature so *utterly* different, that its interests are not as intimately connected with her well-being, as are your interests with your own? Are her relations to society and the world, less real and vital than yours? Are the great themes of public thought and governmental action, less to the *wife* and *mother*, than to the son, husband and father? *Can it be less to her*, in those most tender of all relations, that means of physical and moral death are suffered to claim the protection of law, while they do their sure, vile work, in neutralizing the most powerful of possible home influences, and in tearing from the embraces of love and the restraints of purity, the sons—aye, and *daughters*, of her tenderest devotion; the husband who is her pledged protector; casting their integrity, and their life, into market, for a "*consideration*," of paltry revenue? *Is it nothing* to her, that the slightest provocation, by real or fancied aggression, or a mere lustful ambition to possess broader territories and rule over feebler nations, shall suffice to call out her husband and sons to the sacrifice of blood and life—leaving her wisdom unsought; her needs and interests unthought of; and, as the only resource in this extremity of her widowhood and childlessness, a self-dependence, which, if she has been a child of wealth, or a wife tenderly cared for, all education and custom have rendered well-nigh worthless, if not altogether impossible?

Is it nothing to her, that prisons are reared, in which the husbands and sons of the race, perchance even some poor tempted sister, shall be shut out from all love and knowledge, all usefulness to the family and to society, hardened and brutalized by all the circumstances of their surroundings? or the inhuman gallows erected, upon which such expiate their crime against an individual or the State, which that same State re-enacts in its own *legal* way; that the family thus robbed of the needed services of the guilty one, shall bear the added burden of the world's scorn, and the law's undue rigors, until in the desperation of a bitterness thus induced, they shall come at last to inherit, as a legacy, the evil bias and the cruel doom, of the branded one?

Is it nothing to her, that power may be faithlessly and shamelessly used to cover the green soil of God's free earth with the sweat, and tears, and blood of his enslaved and wronged children; to surround even her husband and sons, and their posterity perpetually, with the temptations of oppression, the degredations of servitude?

Think you, Gentlemen of the Senate, there are not now throughout our own State, woman-hearts which swell with as irrepressible a sorrow, as overpowering an indignation, and as holy a shrinking from the injustice and the stain of those infamous outrages against Freedom and Right, which have roused and are yet rousing our free *men* to resistance; lest our own beautiful Ohio, the eldest-born of Freedom in all the glorious West, shame her high birth-right, by allowing traitors to throttle in their young life, the later-born?

Aye, if it *be* so—if Woman be so hopelessly lost to love of good and truth, the high heritage of Freedom, and the success of its mission on earth; so little worthy the inheritance of pilgrim faith, of heroic, or even human blood, that all the great needs and woes of earth find in her heart no echoing pang, and in her life no answering, earnest aid; that she can willingly suffer the power which is hers by right of birth and being, with the high uses to which her nature prompts, and her Creator destined and *demands* its application, to be withheld without a blush of shame—while the same power is granted as if in very mockery of her, to the poor thing miscalled a man, with no thought nobler than the food he fills his mouth withal, and scarce capacity to choose even that judiciously—then, Oh! then, give to her, as did the Roman Legion of old to the traitoress Tarpeia, the tinsel and the trappings of her choice; the adornments of the outer being, in token of the utter lack of inner life, of truthfulness to nature, to God and to his creatures—until their very weight crush, now as then, that life from off the earth which is so basely prized, so little worth a place amid the grand mysteries of time, the sublime verities of eternity!

But, we know you must scout, in all manliness, such an unbecoming estimate, or at most such miserable exceptions to the womanhood of our day, a womanhood which offers to your reverence such types of beauty and sttength as abound on every hand, among your own wives and daughters and mothers—such sacrifice of personal ease, as that which, beginning in the nursery and by the fireside, finds fuller expression in the noble life of a Dorothea Dix—such foresight and judgment and ability as make many a wife and mother the master spirit of the family and society—and which has shown itself equal to broader spheres of duty and effort, in the comprehensive statesmanship of a Caroline Chisholm, compelling, as it does, the admiring wonder of all England, and even public and honorable recognition from peer and sovereign of its superiority in humanity and efficiency to all previous efforts of government officials in that department.

Indeed in such days and under such conditions as ours, it would seem almost insulting to your discrimination, and distrustful of your enlightened judgment, to attempt the defence of woman's equal humanity—and somewhat provocative of right womanly indignation, to be compelled so to do. We prefer rather to take the vantage ground of your own chivalric admissions, your own undeniable convictions, and ask, that as sons of the pilgrims, and as citizens under our fathers, uncompromising declaration of equality, you should with becoming consistency, recognize *practically* woman's humanity, by according to her its rights—rights for which every man among you, and all men everywhere, not altogether besotted and stolid, would cheerfully peril life itself. Woman is *not* now represented as it is often claimed—many have neither son, brother, husband or father living to represent them—and of those who have, many are *mis*represented by such. We have lived to learn, not only from all the history of the past, but from woman's especial experience, that no class is safe under a government, which is unrepresented in that government; that all irresponsible power is absolutely and everywhere unsafe. *How* woman has been represented, *how* her interests have been cared for, *let the laws we have cited to you answer!*

And if it be clearly Woman's right by virtue of her common humanity, to stand side by side with man in the ownership of that which she inherits and earns, can any, under our broad protest as a Republic against taxation without representation, against government exercised without the consent of the governed, rightly pause at the *first* step in the process of according justice to her—admitting her right to the holding of that property, and allowing her the *privilege* of being taxed thereon, but, denying her the representation inseparable in the case of all male property holders and tax-payers? The one must follow the other, the latter is as legitimately the out-growth of the former, as *that* is of all our first and world-acknowledged principles of justice.

Gentlemen of the Senate:—In asking the recognition of these "inalienable rights" for Woman, upon the ground of simple justice, we have not deemed it necessary to canvass the catalogue of "consequences" so generally arrayed against our impregnable argument, consequences it would seem scarcely less than the "wreck of matter and crash of worlds."

If a deed be proven and acknowledged a just one, no sane or honest man should delay its execution, in deference to the fears of the timid, or the short-sighted prudence of the conservative. "Let justice be done, tho' the Heavens fall."

And the plea that the exercise of those rights, and the discharge of those duties and trusts which might follow, and for which women *might* be found peculiarly fitted, would defile the purity, and destroy the delicacy of her nature is neither sustained by sound philosophy, the analogy of past experience, nor indicative of high faith in God and nature. The assertion that such public life and its responsibilities are necessarily corrupting, is not only disproven, by the stern integrity of a Washington, a Franklin, a Penn, an Adams, and their successors; but would come with a sad confession of a lack of conscientiousness, from any who accept willingly such positions, and seem oftentimes well nigh to compass sea and land to secure them. Neither are we unmindful in asking the recognition of these rights for Woman, of the many channels in which her energies now find scope, and her benevolence exercise; but we know

that the according of these broader opportunities will place her nearer the causes of the evils to be removed, and make her life truly and thoroughly effective, rather than fragmentary and superficial as now. By the recognition of her equal right to the property of her individual inheritance or earning, Woman would be free from the crushing consciousness of unjust, enforced dependence; be stimulated to the exercise of prudence; elevated in the bestowal of her own charities, and dignified in her own self-respect, and the respect of the world; and in multitudes of cases protected against the necessity of divorce. Much as Woman may have out-lived in our own, and in so-called civilized lands, the savage valuation of her as a mere physical comfort, and *supplementary* companion, she has not yet received anywhere, that broad recognition which shall make her truly and nobly free.

The world has never yet conceived the beauty and gain of unfettered, spontaneous *woman-action*. It is but just beginning through the experiment of our youthful Republic, to realize and appreciate that of *man*. And how miserable and unmanly seem all the evasions of those among us, who have not courage to meet boldly, or charity to meet kindly, the appeals of their sisters—who, standing themselves upon the broad foundations of the great truth that all men are created equal, and endowed with inalienable rights, and realizing with all the zest of present experience, and the memory of past noble struggles, the high benefits of such position, yet hesitate to raise their own kindred, their wives, sisters and mothers upon the same plain of ample vision, free effort, and ennobling influences.

We know not whether in all the wrongs now practiced towards Woman, legally and socially, the folly or the cruelty be the greater; or whether she or her brother, be in the broad final fact, the greater sufferer. For, surely as that a fountain cannot rise above the level of its source, so surely cannot man reach the stature of full, glorious manhood, until she who moulds him so much and so truly after her own order of being and development, shall be free to cultivate, and encouraged to use those powers which make up the wealth of her nature; until she be recognized in her high self-sovereignty, all her gifts and graces quickened into spontaneous exercise by such recognition, all her being electrified by the holy ambition to justify it, and the delight of enjoying it.

Gentlemen of the Senate:—In conclusion, we beg you in the name of the wives, daughters and mothers of the State you represent, be true and just—aye, rather than imitators and perpetrators of olden barbarian codes, be dreamers, "visionary" men, like the immortal dreamer Plato—be *more* than he; be *actualizers* of the longing hopes and prophecies of the ages. He had only the seer's eye, and sublime poetic inspiration; you, with all the grand visions of his seeing and recording, the power to *set the music of the world to his great thoughts.*

Are you ambitions? would you be honored? Scorn the poor praise of the short hour, and bondage of party names—and make yourselves immortal by noble ventures, and an unfaltering faith in Truth, and Right. Make by your generous recognition of Woman as citizen, an epoch in our annals—an Olympiad of Ohio—by which all future generations shall proudly reckon the world's progress.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

—In the weaving of brocatelles at humphreysville, Ct, the machinery is so nicely balanced that the breaking of a single thread scarcely larger than a twisted spider's-web, throws the whole machinery out of a gear, and all the wheels, shuttles and pullies are brought to a dead stand, that the thread may be mended.

☞The Erie difficulties appear to have been at last settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

THE LILY.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, MAY 1, 1854

SUBSCRIBERS when requesting us to change the direction of a paper must tell us where it was previously sent, or we cannot comply with their requests.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of "The Womens' N. Y. Temperance Society."

This Society will hold its Second Annual Meeting at Utica, on the 7th and 8th days of June, 1854.

The opening Session will be at ten o'clock, A. M., and it is hoped that members of the Society generally will then be present The Annual Report of the Executive Committee and Treasurer will be presented.

In view of our disappointment in not obtaining a Prohibitory Law to take effect in May of the current year, and of the recent act of Governor Seymour in vetoeing the Temperance Bill, passed by both branches of our Legislature, the Society feels that renewed and more vigorous efforts on its part are demanded. We do therefore most earnestly invite all friends of Temperance; all in favor of Legal Prohibition; all who are in favor of the efforts of Woman in the cause; all Societies; "Divisions," "Unions," "Circles," "Lodges," and *every* organization that has *Temperance* for its object, to send Delegates and to meet with us prepared to present resolutions to speak, and act, and labor together with warm hearts and ready hands unitedly and faithfully in this great work of humanity.

Come Brothers, Sisters, one and all. Lend us a helping hand in rebuking the wily artifices of political factions; the deep laid schemes of aspiring demagogues, in putting *our veto* upon this *one man power*, and in ridding our land from the evils growing out of this legalized Liquor Traffic.

We are happy to say that the hospitality of friends in Utica is tendered to the Executive Committee of this Society and also to Delegates from other Societies, during the meeting.

The Agents of the Society, whose self-sacrificing labors have done so much toward creating a sentiment in favor of Legal Prohibition, will address the meeting at its different sessions. Also Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, Mrs. Bloomer, of Ohio, Mrs. Harris, of Elmira, and other women of talent and ability. It is also further expected that Neal Dow, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. W. H. Goodwin, Rev. Samuel J. May, T. H. Brown, of the Cayuga Chief, A. Holley, of the Wyoming Mirror, and other warm-hearted laborers in the cause will be present to lend interest to the occasion.

MARY C. VAUGHAN, President.
ANGELINA FISH, Cor. Secretary.

LUCY STONE.

Our citizens were favored with a lecture from this highly gifted lady some two weeks since. Subject "Woman and her employments." This happened most fortunately in the midst of the excitement about the difficulties in our office, and her words were like soothing oil on the troubled waters. It seemed to us as though an overruling hand had directed her steps hitherward to allay the excitement, to subdue the angry feelings, to plead the cause of woman and proclaim the eternal principles of justice and right. And she was in a great degree successful. We have heard no word of dissatisfaction or disapproval, but on the contrary all were highly pleased with her remarks; and we trust those who heard her are wiser and better for her having been here. We will not attempt to report her speech; our readers, or the greater part of them, are well acquainted with her position, and very many of them have listened to her eloquence. We only regretted that her engagements were such that she could give us but one lecture.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. CAULKINS—We cannot afford THE LILY lower than our advertised rates.

V. MCARDLE—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has not been in this city the past winter, nor have we heard of her lecturing anywhere in this vicinity.

M. HOWSER—You do not tell us where you ordered the paper sent which you say should go to Morgan. Write the lady's name distinctly, and tell us to what Post Office it is now sent, and we will make the correction.

B. R. C. Your poetry is rather too personal and too ardent for publication. Better send it to her direct. Shall we mail it to her address?

E. H. BARNARD—You can send fifty cents in silver by paying six cents postage, or you can send that amount in stamps, or you can get another to join you and send us a one dollar note, or you can send the dollar and we will give you credit for two years.

MRS. E. J. WEEKS—We have no such patterns as you ask for.

ASHLEY PEARCE—We have forwarded the money for the sermon, and your address, to Rev. Luther Lee, and it will be forthcoming in good time, if it has not reached you ere this.

Our poetical friends must bear with us. We have such a mass of favors on our hands it takes some time to get through them all.

We should be glad to comply with the request of those who send for back numbers were it in our power to do so. We can furnish them only from April 15th, as the earlier numbers are all exhausted, with the exception of Jan. 1st and March 15th. Subscriptions can commence at any time. The paper will be sent for a year, the same as though they commenced with the volume.

DELIA K. WHITWOOD—THE LILY has been regularly sent to Almond. The change has again been made to Auburn.

CHARITY COSS—Your fifty cents is received, but you neglected to tell us either the post office, county, or state to which you want the paper sent.

I. O. of G. T. in Indiana.

Since our last number was issued we have taken a trip to Indiana, where we instituted two lodges of Good Templars—one at Greensboro, the other at Knightstown, Henry Co. The lists of officers for the present term will be given in our next.

We have many warm friends in Henry Co., and other parts of that State, and we had the pleasure of meeting face to face for the first time many whose names have long been familiar to us, and whom we have known as identified with the important reform movements of the day.

Our five days stay among them was spent pleasantly, and we trust profitably, to both them and us. Success attend them in the new work to which they have set their hands.

The following is a complete list of the Lodges of Good Templars thus far organized in Ohio:

1. Buckeye, Conneaut;
2. Star of Hope, Mt. Vernon;
3. Academic, Kingsville, Ashtabula Co.;
4. Ashtabula, Ashtabula, " "
5. Western Star, Alliance, Stark " "
6. Hopeful Star, Marlborough " "
7. Amboy, Amboy, Ashtabula " "
8. West Andover, W. And. " "
9. Western Alliance, Pier. " "
10. Medina, Medina, Medina, "

ABOUT OUR PRINTERS.

We promised in our last to give more in full the particulars relating to the "flare up" in our office—or rather in the office of the *Home Visitor*. As is known to most of our readers, Mr. Bloomer is one of the proprietors of the *Visitor*, and we are associated with him in its editorial management. The type for THE LILY has heretofore been set in a room adjoining that of the Visitor, and for the first two months of this year was set by a man in the employ of Higgins & Bloomer. As THE LILY is strictly a Woman's paper, being our individual property, and conducted in all its departments both editorially and financially by ourself, without assistance from any one, we have long wished to carry still farther into practice the principles we hold and preach, by having the mechanical work upon it done by women, so far as it was practicable to do so. About the middle of March we were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. C. W. Lundy of N. Y., as type setter, who, previous to coming here, had had three month's experience in the business. The fact of her having applied to us for a situation, and our determination to engage her, was made known to the hands in the establishment, and freely talked of in their presence, and no word of dissent or disapproval was uttered, to our knowledge, by any of them. The lady came on according to agreement, and entered our office *as an apprentice*, on favorable terms, for one year; at the expiration of which time it is understood that she is to receive journeymen's wages for her labor. She being a lady of good education, intelligent and quick to learn, we felt that she should not be required to serve the same length of time as a boy who goes to the business at twelve or fourteen. It was understood between Higgins & Bloomer and ourself, that she should receive all necessary instruction in her business, either from Mr. Higgins, (who is a practical printer) or from the men in their employ; and on the part of Mr. Higgins this has been done cheerfully and faithfully. But we soon saw that the hands in the office, (or one of them particularly) looked with disfavor upon the movement, and by various uncourteous acts and remarks endeavored to make her situation an unpleasant one. Nothing however occurred of sufficient magnitude for us to notice, till the 14th of last month. On that day, in the absence of Mr. Bloomer and Mr. Higgins, our lady printer asked our opinion in relation to the proper indentation of a piece of poetry which she was at work upon. As we are not a printer, of course we could only give a *guess* at its correctness; so we told her to step into the other room and ask one of the men about it. She did so, and directly returned saying they refused to give her the desired information. We went directly in and asked for an explanation of their conduct, when all hands, with the foreman of the office as leader, avowed their determination not to work in an office with, or give instruction to a *woman!* And further that they had drawn up a paper to that effect which had been signed by all the printers in town. This paper we were urged to examine, but declined. The foreman also defied us to find a printer in Ohio who would give instruction to a woman!

This was placing us "in a fix," truly! We must do one of two things—either break our word with Mrs. L. and sacrifice our own preferences and principles, or else the place of these men must be supplied by others who were more gentlemanly, and who despised not the efforts of woman to place herself in a position, where, by her own talents and industry, she could earn for herself an honorable independence. The question was at once decided in our own mind; and we knew well that in this decision we should be sustained by the proprietors of the Visitor. We took the first opportunity to acquaint Mr. Higgins with the state of affairs, and on Mr. Bloomer's return next day he was also informed how matters stood. They then repaired to the Visitor office and held a long conference with their workmen—telling them it was not their intention to employ women to set the type of the Visitor, but that Mrs. L. would remain and work upon THE LILY, and that they should expect of them that they would give her all the instruction she might need in her business. If they would do this willingly and cheerfully, well; if not they might consider themselves discharged. They would not yield to such an arbitrary rule on the part of those in their employ. To this the printers replied that they were firm in their resolutions, and would not depart from them; whereupon all hands took up their march out of the office.

This occurred on the day The Lily should have gone to press; and we were thus left without any help to get it off. We felt however that the disappointment to our readers, and the inconvenience this delay would put us to, was nothing compared with what had been gained on the side of justice and right; and feeling that our readers, when they should learn the circumstances, would readily excuse all seeming negligence and wrong on account of the non-receipt of the paper, we waited with all the patience and composure we could command, a favorable day to put it to press.

On account of lack of help in the Visitor office, our type setter has been employed on that paper, and hence the delay in issuing the present number. We hope to get matters righted soon, so that we may issue The Lily regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month; but our readers must bear with our irregularity for a time.

As stated in last number, the action on the part of the printers resulted in the employment of women to set the type for the Visitor. Three ladies were at once engaged for that purpose. A journeyman was immediately procured from Columbus, and other help has since been engaged, so that the proprietors have been enabled to get out their paper regularly without acceding to the unreasonable demands of the printers of Mount Vernon.

We have removed our Lily cases into the Visitor office, and now the work on both papers is done in the same room—four women and three men working together peaceably and harmoniously. It does our heart good to see the happy change which has been wrought in the office by this attempt to crush woman's efforts in her own behalf. The moral atmosphere has been purified, and intolerance and superciliousness have given place to friendly and cheerful intercourse.

The work upon THE LILY will continue to be done by Mrs. Lundy—the lady who has been the innocent cause of all this unpleasant, and yet most pleasant affair; and we feel a pride and pleasure in telling our readers that every type of THE LILY is now set by her hands. She has borne herself through this great trial like a true woman as she is; and while she comes forth from the ordeal unscathed, and greatly strengthened by the conflict, she has cleared the way for others of her sex to follow, and set them an example of courage and perseverance in overcoming difficulties in whatever business they may undertake.

We feel now more than ever assured that all attempts to prevent women becoming type setters, or engaging in any other business for which they have the inclination and the capacity, will prove futile. Woman's cause is onward and upward, and all the puny efforts that man may make to stay it will be like attempting to blow back the rushing wind with a breath. Her cause is just and true, and He who regards with equal favor all his creatures will aid and strengthen her in her struggles for the right.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

By a call which we publish under our editorial head, it will be seen that the Women's N. Y. State Temperance Society will hold its Annual meeting on the 7th and 8th of June next, at the city of Utica. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of good speakers, and we doubt not there will be a large attendance.

Those who are acquainted with the workings and doings of this Society, know that it is no trifling affair—that it is an efficient auxiliary in the temperance reform, and that its labors are more extensive than that of any other temperance organization in the State. It has for the past two years kept four or five agents constantly in the lecturing field, and by the distribution and circulation of Temperance documents, and the holding of conventions, it has done much to arouse public sentiment, and to lead the voters of the State to the discharge of their duties at the polls.

The people of Utica are honored by their city being chosen as the place for this Annual gathering. We trust it will be a season of interest and profit to them, as well as to those who may come together from abroad.

It is to be hoped that the friends throughout the State will feel the importance of attending this meeting—and especially those who are capable of taking a part in its deliberations, and of talking to the edification of the people. A great battle is to be fought the coming summer and fall, and now is the time to draw the plans, and lay out the ground work for a successful onslaught upon the enemy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Letters containing money for THE LILY have been received from the following persons since our last number was issued:

Anna Porter, M. Patchin, B. Taylor, Z. T. Petty, H. W. Beach, Marion McNeil, N. M. Sheldon, Sarah Downs, Martha H. Elwell, L. M. Bloomfield, F. E. Noble, Marietta Nettleton, Allie Griselle, Greenfield N. Y., Rebecca A. Donovan, Emily Clark, Wm. Sewell, Mary Madden, S. J. Conklin, Edward Todd, Mrs. D. Howard, A. Menor, A. M. Cox; E. M. Griffing, J. Allen, Mrs. E. J. Weeks, Ashley Pearce, B. H. Ward, Mary E. Whitteman, Elizabeth McMillen, Eliza W. Howe, Delia K. Whitwood, Adeline T. Swift, J. H. Wells, Wm. Manning, Clarissa G. Olds, Harrison Thompson, V. McArdle, Caroline Bacon, L. A. Vannatter, Delia F. Lowe, Jane Frohock, C. E. Gracter, S. A. Chapman.

☞ WHITE, of this city has just received from the press of Dewitt & Davenport, a novel entitled "The Secretary, or, Circumstantial Evidence." The work is said to be interesting, by those who have read it. A copy has been laid on our table, but as we have no time for that kind of reading, and have little interest in it, we cannot speak from our own knowledge of its merits.

Those interested must buy a copy and judge for themselves. Price 50 cents.

Written for The Lily.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

BY HARRIET N. TORRY.

NO. I.

"Ah, well; here comes THE LILY again. May be you would like to look at it," remarked Mrs. Butler, as she handed it to a young woman whose bearing seemed to indicate that she had opinions of her own, and that her position upon the leading questions and movements of the day would not by any means be equivocal.

"I like its name very well," she quietly responded, while glancing over its first page. And then turning abruptly to where I was sitting, and holding the paper from her as if she was afraid there was contamination in its touch, or that some venomous reptile was ensconced within its folds waiting for a fair chance to give her a mortal bite, and thus baptize her into the Woman's Rights party against her will, she asked, in a sneering tone, if it advocated Woman's Rights. I replied that it did, and made some further remarks in regard to the distinctive features of the paper. She became quite restless; an anxious and troubled expression came over her countenance— as if she was trying to devise some way of escape from an impending calamity. And when she bade us good night I felt relieved. There was no affinity between our spirits—they are destined to evolve in different spheres.

Miss Carter was apparently a contented woman, so far as the possession and enjoyment of human rights has any influence in making one contented with life as one finds it. She had, as she remarked, rights enough—what more could she ask? If others were less favored, that was none of her business. Her wants were supplied, and her wishes gratified, so far as they could be, by a wealthey and indulgent father. More thoroughly educated than most of those whose educational advantages are unlimited, her position in society was an enviable one, or might have been had she chosen to make it so. And had she dared to think and act upon her own responsibility, resolving that the world should be better so far as her influence could make it so; had she labored for the elevation of her sex as she might have labored, claiming right and justice as their natural inheritance, instead of wrong and oppression, others, occupying positions less favorable for the development of their faculties, would have gathered courage from her example to look beyond and above those foolish prejudices and customs which have so long consigned so many of them to a peculiar sphere, but little better in many respects, than the dungeons of an Inquisition. But she did not fully comprehend her position, with its advantages and disadvantages—did not seem to realize that she was a representative of this sapling aristocracy which boasts of purer blood than that which flows from the common fount in, because it is drawn from the decaying roots of some lordly progenitor. And is there any class of people who cling more tenaciously to old opinions and customs, or who are such virulent opposers of reformatory movements—seeming to think their ultimate tendency will be to break down the barriers which have heretofore existed between common and uncommon people, and to place Woman, so far as the possession of human rights is concerned, upon an equal footing with men? And while we give them credit for their sagacity—being well aware that their fears will be realized in time—we cannot help wondering why they cling so tenaciously to their old prejudices, when they must see they are injuring themselves more than they are those they are opposing. They are deceiving themselves instead of others, in supposing that they are holding the rest of the world still by remaining stationary themselves. And when they tell us to keep quiet, to wait where we are until they get ready to take hold of these reformatory matters, which they suppose nobody but themselves can manage, and carry forward in the right way, they are merely asking, in blundering English, to be humored in their prejudices and especial privileges for a while longer; hoping, meanwhile, to devise some plan which will obviate the necessity of their making a full and final surrender. Now, everybody that knows anything about these matters, knows very well that reformatory movements have ever had to move *over*, instead of *with* these sapling aristocrats, who seem to regard themselves as some kind of luminous bodies around which less conspicuous orbs are in duty bound to revolve. But their influence, with their especial privileges, must pass away as people get clearer views of human rights; and a current which they cannot long resist is gradually drawing them into their proper sphere.

There are good and sufficient reasons why the aristocratic element is more largely diffused among women than it is among men. Women, possessing advantages superior to those enjoyed by the toiling millions, are usually fond of exhibiting the evidences of their superiority; and as it is as natural for them as it is for men to wish to be invested with some kind of power which will enable them to get possession of more human rights than fall to the lot of others, is it not perfectly natural for them to avail themselves of all the *advantages* which can be derived from wealth and aristocratic blood? Their appropriate sphere of action as usually defined, has ever been among little things; and they have been so often told that they are incapable of taking comprehensive views of anything, that the majority of them have let their faculties lie undeveloped. And they will never become fully developed—will never attain to the position which God and Nature fitted them for occupying until they emerge into a larger life—until they engage in those employments and pursuits which will bring all their faculties into action. They will then glide into their proper position as they become fitted for it; and will outgrow their littlenesses and their prejudices as they obtain broader views by ranging ever an unlimited sphere. And now, good sisters, let me ask—is it not our duty as well as privilege, to claim, and to enter upon a larger sphere of action which will enable us to more fully develop our faculties by bringing them into constant exercise?

If you already possess rights enough; if you are perfectly satisfied with your position in the ranks of a subjugated party, it is a pretty sure indication that you have taken but little pains to ascertain what you are made of, or in what relation you stand towards the rest of the human family.

The Defeat of the Maine Law Bill---Gov. Seymour's Veto.

VICTOR, April 10th '54.

DEAR MRS. BLOOMER:—You who labored so earnestly for the cause of Temperance in this State, can well imagine what must be the feelings of Temperance Women here, and especially those who have labored so faithfully in "The Women's State Temperance Society," to know that the "Maine Law Bill," which we so ardently hoped would pass and take effect in May, is finally lost, defeated by the Senate and Vetoed by the Governor!

I think I speak the sentiments of every *true* friend of Temperance when I say that indignation, sadness and despondency for a time pervaded the mind, when the intelligence, which sped with lightning velocity, came, that "the Maine Law Bill was lost!" indignation, that the cause of Temperance has been stabbed by *pretended friends*. Those Judas' who would fain sell their *birthright* for a mess of pottage. Those wily politicians who would sacrifice bleeding humanity, upon the altar of *party*; yea, all the hopes of time and eternity for *paltry office* and *party gain*. By those traitorous office-seekers, who have betrayed the sacred cause entrusted to them, who have basely insulted their Constituents and spit upon their confidence; who have gambled away the dearest hopes of the People, for their own selfish purposes; and by so doing rolled back the tide of Intemperance which already deluges our land, sweeping off the last fragment of Hope from the wretched wife and worse than orphan, and the thousands of families made wretched by this Legalized Liquor Traffic, and giving to the same the sanction of high authority.

And then to see them laboring by specious argument to show their "conscientiousness" in so doing, or the *unconstitutionality* of the Law! Out upon such glozing subterfuge, it smells too strong of "the pit!" Out upon such pretended Temperance "friends," Janus-faced effigies of men, living libels upon the true dignity of Man! We *are* indignant, and justly so.

And we are also sad, very sad to think of the disappointment which sent a death chill to the anxious heart, causing it to settle down in dark despair, as this last ray of Hope was extinguished to them forever. O, what sadness fastened upon the heart of the drunkard's wife! What anguish of soul, had the wretched mother, clinging to this Hope as the only means of saving a still dear, though besotted son! What shame and indignation the heart of the child, who, feeling his disgrace and degradation, recklessly curses the Author of his being, and would fain hide himself in the darkest caverns of earth to avoid the infamy of a *drunkard's child*, the humiliation of witnessing the degradation of a *drunken father*!

O, ye who have thus wantonly betrayed the interests of your fellow man, follow the genteel tippler, the moderate drinker down his rapid course to ruin. Follow the midnight bacchanalian from his nightly revels; follow the infuriated drunkard to his miserable home. Listen to his horrid imprecations, witness his brutal violence, his beastly insensibility which follows. Witness the terror of affrighted innocence, and the deep anguish and despair of her who now wishes only for a grave to hide her and her suffering babes from this *husband* and *father*, this victim of Rum, by *you* made a demon, by *you* urged on to violence and crime, until the gallows or a drunkard's grave claims its victim. Yes *yours*, "*conscientious*" Legislators for suffering humanity, yes, *yours* Representatives of a *free people*! Behold your work! behold the countless throng of paupers and convicts; listen to their tread as they hasten to our poor houses, jails and penitentiaries. Listen to their clanking chains. Look into our lunatic asylums, hear the shrieks of frantic maniacs. Look upon that poor soul where the light of reason is forever extinguished, and say *this is my work*; aye, place your hand upon your heart, and look up to that God to whom you are accountable and say, *this is our work!* Then cast your eye over the long line of figures and sum up if you can the sum total of the enormous expenditure drawn by tax from the pockets of the industrious citizen, who toils early and late to send men to the Legislature to enact laws to protect harpies in scattering the seeds of ruin and infamy broadcast over the land; to make drunkards; to sever the holiest ties; to fill our poor houses with paupers; our prisons with convicts; our asylums with maniacs; and then draw the necessary tax to keep them there; and to pay lawyers, judges and jurors to get them hung, aye; and the *hangman* too for *his* services. Ah! do you say "*we go in for the spoils the People foot the bill*?"

Brothers! *Temperance men*, are you going to submit to this? Are you going to be "*gulled* again by political demagogues? *Fleeced again by wolves in sheep's clothing?* No! I trust not. Every mother's son of you who is a *man* I trust will *mark well his man*, and at our next election act as *men*, and send *men* and not *wolves* and *foxes* to the Legislature.

Sisters, be not disheartened. Do your duty as wives and mothers patiently, kindly, faithfully; as laborers in the cause untiringly, and we shall yet triumph. Despond not, though the Temperance bark, freighted with our hearts dearest interests, has been wrecked upon the waves of party ambition. Do gloom and sadness brood over the mind? Look beyond the murky cloud— *God is there*. The cause is His and will yet triumph. Hold on to the arm of Almighty strength—yes trust in God and "*work on*." Yours for the Right.

ANGELINA FISH.

☞We have a large number of communications on hand, for which we owe the writers many thanks. We will give them place as fast as possible.

—Slavery has been abolished in the Republic of Venzuela.

Accompanying the following letter Mrs. Gage sends us the Constitution and list of officers of the "Missouri Central Temperance Alliance." As it is long and our columns crowded, we are obliged to omit its publication :

Temperance in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.

Dear Mrs. Bloomer :—You will see by the enclosed, that Missouri is making a move for a prohibitory law against the sale of ardent spirits—or rather I should say St. Louis. In many of the towns and villages of the state, active temperance movements have been made heretofore, and with decided success ; but a new spirit seems working this spring, which I earnestly hope will never sleep again. This is subject of rejoicing to those who feel a deep interest in the redemption of man from the dark and withering blight, which is far more fearful at the west than at the east.

Our own beautiful and prosperous city is awfully cursed. Every day, and almost every hour in the day, may woman's moan be heard issuing from weary and crushed hearts, bleeding beneath the iron heel of the guant demon of our city.

And yet you will see, that women are shut out from any active participation in this great work of reform. Every male resident may become a member—"an active member." What are the female members to do? According to the reading of article second, the duties of the acting members include all that is to be done—unless women are willing to volunteer to labor for the honor and advancement of men, with tied hands and muffled tongue. No matter how earnestly the heart asks utterance—no matter how precious a gem of thought lies buried in the woman soul. this "Missouri Alliance" will not let it sparkle into light for the good of mankind. All men know that women are the greatest sufferers from intemperance —and the lecturer attempts to speak woman's thoughts and try to dry woman's tears. But how cold and heartless are their efforts! man cannot feel for woman. His thoughts are not her thoughts —his feelings not her feelings—his griefs not her griefs; they might be, perchance, would be, if an equal morality were taught and practiced by man and woman. But the man who is so coarse in his nature that he cannot recognize the right of woman to stand by his side, to join hands with him in the mighty work of temperance, that will publicly refuse to her the power of efficient action, where he has the authority to give it, thus making her fill a subordinate place, is too mean, and too arrogant to feel with her, or for her, let him try ever so much. They may talk fine speeches—spout about *angels*, and laud woman's *influence*, but there is not one particle of the true appreciation of woman, nor recognition of her need.

But the world is moving on, and these men are but just born into the faith ; there will be women who will feel it an honor—a step up—to be allowed to do the drudging service of coaxing for contributions—making flags, banners, ragalias, getting up suppers, and doing other nice little drudgery jobs, that men think quite beneath them ; and for awhile they will work well in their traces; but anon will come up questions that will stir them ; their hearts will burn to speak, and then when the John Chambers, say in thundering tones, "silence;" then will they learn the lessons that we who have dared to speak in times past, have learned before them; that they may work as much as they please, but not *talk* ; and like the noble women of New York and Ohio, they will learn to act and talk on their own hook. Then, and not till then, will the "lords of creation" recognize them as equal co-laborers any where.

What a modest request for the Temperance Society of Ohio, that would not recognize the efforts of the Woman's State Temperance Society, or woman's right to speak on the platform, to ask the women to do the drudgery of getting up *festivals* ; intemperance in eating, to pay the debts they run into for lectures to put down intemperance in *drinking*.

Consistency is a rare, jewel to be sure. If every village in Ohio would get up temperance festivals, go to the green woods, drink the sparkling water, eat bread and cheese, sing songs, and make speeches upon all good subjects,—make them our dramas and act them, and give all they may thus save from expensive, formal parties, to the cause ; and get up lectures and places of innocent, instructive and elevating amusement for young and old—all the while making Temperance the burden of their song,—they may have a Maine law in two years and not run one cent in debt. So thinks one whose heart will even throb with a sisterly beat for the welfare of Ohio.

Frances D. Gage.

For the Lily.

Woman—Her Employments and Wages.

Medina, April 8th, 1854.

Mrs. Bloomer :—It is indeed very opportune, decidedly so, to query, as you did in The Lily of April 1st, whether the editors in their resolution upon the expediency of employing female compositors, design benefiting women by extending the sphere of her employments, or to benefit themselves by getting the same amount of labor for a less amount of pay? This is truly a question which ought to be scaned with close—yes, jealous scrutiny.

Did you ever seriously reflect how many, *many* ways the enemies of woman's elevation may, and do, take to avoid and thwart the consumation of this great enterprise? Truly not the least of these is the insiduous one of seeming to countenance and aid, by employing females in new fields of labor, and at the same time keep their wages down to the old rate. There is much in this enterprise to tempt the cupidity of money-grabing; and any public investigation of this matter will confer a benefit upon woman and mete out justice to all concerned. Your remarks remind me of an incident which occurred during my visit last season to New England; which I intended to have mentioned, ere this.

I was in New Haven and visited an extensive Clock Factory, where I observed seven young women employed in light mechanical work in a large hall among some seventy young men. This was a cheering sight to me, and I could but hope that the great reform had penetrated this place and was shedding its benign influence upon oppressed laboring women, as well as enobling the minds of men. I therefore enquired of the gentlemanly proprietor, who accompanied our party the rounds of the work departments, how long these women had been employed at that bench—they being all clustered at one bench. Three months only? was the reply. Does their labor meet your wishes and expectations? "Perfectly so." Are they as punctual, as regular, as attentive, and efficient as males? "Quite as much so, and even more," was the prompt reply. I then compared their work with that of the males at the next bench on either side of them, and becoming convinced that the former required as much strength, skill and attention as the latter. I enquired the price paid both males and females, and to my mortification and disappointment found that the females received only about one half or one third the amount paid the males. I was conversing with a yankee, and being a yankee myself, yankee-like, I followed up the investigation. Why this difference in prices paid these operatives? Was not the work of one set as important, as profititable and as readily and well done as the other—why then this difference? The proprietor colored, stammerred and seemed troubled for a reply, but he finally said that the bench now occupied by females could have been filled with boys. He had thought some of the reform going on in the world, and has thought it to be *his duty* to give employment to women. He seemed impressed with the belief that he had done a remarkable thing, and was entitled to great credit. Of course I did not speak to the girls, for it seemed out of place to take their attention from their work ; but I could see that they were attentively listening to every remark I made to the proprietor, which by the way were very searching. I judged they richly enjoyed the conversation ; for while their hands flew with magic swiftness and unwerring precision, and their pretty eyes were bent upon the little brass wheels before them. I perceived that they were laughing and evidently enjoying the chagrin of the rich proprietor.

This one factory employs several hundred operatives, and from a hasty yet careful glance, I concluded that not more than fifty were employed upon work that could not as well and properly become female labor, with equal advantage to employer and employee. But seizing upon the agitation of the public mind upon the extension of woman's sphere of employments, if these places can be filled with females with half or one third of the former price paid males, it will be quite a consideration for those who monopolize the business of clock-making and offers great temptations to covetous unfeeling men.

A slight sketch of the manner in which clock-making is conducted, may not be uninteresting.

The first room, and the only one not adapted to female labor, is filled with large plates of brass two eighths of an inch thick, six inches wide, and ten feet in length, with the heavy machinery for cutting them in squares, circles, and wheels. One plate is inserted in the machine and in an instant divided in squares. These are distributed to machines which cut them in squares again of different size. Several of the same size are packed together and fitted upon other machines which cut the notches, or teeth ; again another pierces the large holes for the axletree ; another takes of the rough edges, and another polishes them. From this room they are carried above and distributed around to different machines where other parts are attached, when they are carried into the next story above. Here the small holes are pierced by a revolving machine, which makes three thousand revolutions in a minute. Thus they are handed around from right to left until they reach the bench where the females labor, who place the pivots in the wheels, and with a hammer smaller than a carpet-hammer, give one blow and hand them along to the next bench. I was amused to see the skill with which they handled the tools and wheels; and the room being large, airy, neat, orderly, and perfectly quiet, except the click of the machinery and tools, it seemed a very proper place, with liberal minded proprietors, for females to labor, and rise above the starving conditions of too many of the present time. One workmen fits all the running parts together.

The rooms devoted to papa maca—shell work, &c., of the face-making was filled with men, and looked sober, dingy, and dirty, and sadly in want of a few women laborers, and the cleaning up reform that would inevitably follow.

The old rooms long ago consecrated to clock-painting, and females, was small, mean, not ventilated and seemed like getting a peep into the dark ages. I wanted to tumble the stove down stairs, raise the windows, and order the partitions torn down to let in a little of the generously beaming light and invigorating breath of heaven. But I retreated very properly, hoping nevertheless that ere long the light of swift-winged Reform would vacate those rooms, and place those sickly looking women where they could enjoy health and competence—the greatest of blessings, and the undeniable right of all laboring people, whether male or female.

M. A. Bronson.

DIED—On Sunday March the 5th, 1854, Alice, infant daughter of David and Maria C. Cole ; aged 11 months, 18 days.

Lines Suggested on the Above.

Hark ! has she gone, my own dear babe ?
Snatched like a flower so soon to fade ;
Her pulse has ceased its course to beat,
And death has caused a final sleep.
Ere twelve short months had passed and gone,
An infant blessing has been torn ;
Cold in yon tomb her body lies
While back to God her spirit flies.
A mother's heart is left to bleed,
A father's prayer *God* did not heed ;
Her sisters' tears, her brothers' sighs,
Did not avail—the infant dies !
"God's will be done," may we exclaim,
Altho' affliction causes pain ;
And if perchance we meet with loss,
Oh ! may it lead us to the cross. [com.

A mother.

A TEMPERANCE BILL PASSED.

The Legislature of this State at the close of its session passed what is considered a stringent prohibitory liquor law. It is so as far as it goes; but it is imperfect, from the fact that it permits the sale of wine, ale and beer; and it falls short of the Maine Law, inasmuch as it does not give the right of search and seizure. Still the law is much better than no law; and we are told that its beneficial effects are already beginning to be felt. The groggery keepers have put their bottles out of sight and are greatly alarmed, and many have shut up shop. If temperance men will act with firmness and efficiency in enforcing the law, it will go far to close the rum shops, and drive intemperance from the State.

Section 1 makes it unlawful for any person to sell in any quantity intoxicating liquor, to be drank in, upon, or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building, or premises, or other place connected with said building, contrary to the spirit of this act, and with intent to evade the same.

Section 2 makes it unlawful to sell liquor to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardian, or family physician.

Section 3 makes it unlawful to sell to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

Section 4 declares all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazaars, restaurants, groceries, coffee houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the law, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, and the keeper thereof punished as provided in section 8.

Section 5 makes it unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and every person violating this section shall be fined $5 and imprisoned in the county jail not more than three nor less than one day, and pay the cost of prosecution.

Section 6 provides that every person who, by sale of intoxicating liquors shall cause the intoxication of another person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of the intoxicated person, and $1 per day in addition for every day such person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, to be recovered in a civil action before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 7 provides that every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, they shall have a claim of action in his or her own name, against the seller of the intoxicating drinks, as well as exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to bring suit, &c.

Section 8 provides that persons violating the provisions of the first, second and third sections of the act, shall pay a sum of not less than $20 nor more than $50, and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and pay the costs of prosecution. For violating the fourth section, the keeper of any place therein declared a nuisance, shall pay a fine of not less than $20, nor more than $100, and to be imprisioned in the county jail not less than 20 nor more than 50 days, and the places so kept and so declared nuisances, shall be shut and abated upon the order of the court, until bond and security be given that intoxicating liquors shall no longer be there sold, &c. This section contains a provision that the first and fourth sections of this act shall not extend to the sale of wine manufactured of the pure juice of the grapes, cultivated in this State—or ale, beer or cider.

Section 9 declares that the giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or deed to evade its provisions, shall be deemed and held to be unlawful selling; and every person so offending shall forfeit ann pay the same fines and costs, and be imprisoned in the same manner, as for a violation of the first, second and third sections.

Section 10 provides that for all fines assessed against any person or persons, for any violation of this act, the real and personal property of such person or persons, of every kind, without exception, shall be liable for the payment thereof; and all such fines and costs shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid. And in case any person or persons shall rent or lease any building or premises, and knowingly suffer the same to be used and occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to this act; such building and premises so leased and occupied, shall be held liable for, and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person occupying such building or premises, for any violation of this act; and in case such building or premises belong to any minor, insane person, or idiot, the guardian or guardians of such minor or minors, or insane person or idiot, who has control of such building or premises, shall be liable for, and account to such ward or wards, insane person or idiot, for all damages in consequence of the use and occupation of such building and premises, and liabilities for such fines and costs as aforesaid.

Section 11 provides for the mode of prosecution—the net proceeds of the fines, &c., to go into the school fund.

Section 12 gives the form of the affidavit, &c.

Section 13 provides that in all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold; and for any violation of the fourth section it shall not be necessary to state the name of any person to whom sold; and in all cases the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in violation of this act, shall be competent, as witnesses, to prove such fact, or any other tending thereto.

Section 14, which is the last, repeals the law of March 12, 1851, to restrain the sale of spirituous liquor, and the so-called townshis liquor law of the last session, with a saving clause in favor of pending prosecutions under the laws as repealed.

We learn with pleasure that a meeting of the friends of Temperance in this county, is soon to be held in this city, for the purpose of devising measures for securing the enforcement of this law throughout the county.

☞ We shall not issue another No. of The Lily before the 1st of June. After that we shall hope to make our regular issues on the 1st and 15th of each month. We will give our subscribers the full number of papers due them, by furnishing all with an extra number of next volume.

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER TO GOV. SEYMOUR!

Mrs. Bloomer:—We send you for publication the following copy of a letter, which, with thirty small pieces of silver has been sent to Gov. Seymour by the "Daughters of Temperance," of Johnson's Creek:

Johnson's Creek, April 27, 1854.

Gov. Seymour—Sir:—

We, the members of this Union, who for a long time, with other true philanthropists, have been laboring to rid our land of the foulest curse that rests upon it; feeling that our efforts have been disregarded, and the cause insulted by your recent act in respect to the law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, take the liberty thus, to address you. Has out free country come to this; our couutry which professes to be governed by the voice of the people? Shall their brightest hopes, and fondest anticipations of alleviating this state from this damning curse, be crushed in a moment by the traitorous act of one, in whose power they had vested its government? Shall they submit to be governed by a tyrant, who, perchance to gratify a detestable rabble of inebriates, or it may be, an insatiate thirst of his own, has betrayed the confidence placed in him, and doomed them to spend one more year in bondage?

There was a Judas in olden time we well know, but never did we expect to find another. Has the one upon whom his mantle rested, just made himself known? Yes; His spirit has slumbered until he could barter the greatest amount of good for the thirty pieces of silver. And now, although the immaculate savior *can* be betrayed but once, yet his own dear cause has received the same treatment as its master. We send you then, this, which in your estimation, evidently, is the price of the happiness you might have produced, or of the misery you might have prevented. But remember it is only one year that we shall thus suffer, and it is to us a source of joy, that there is another time coming, when insulted freemen, aroused by this, your base treachery, will arise in all the dignity of their manhood, and their demand for a Prohibitory Law will not be disregarded.

The law of love to our enemies, which, we hope God has implanted in our hearts, prevents our invoking evil upon you, for well we know that an infinitely wise judge never will permit the transgressor to go unpunished. If the voice of conscience is not hushed within your breast, we doubt not that a panorama of the suffering you have caused will continually float before your visions: And what could be a greater punishment? We offer no other plea for this seemingly harsh epistle, than the injured rights of suffering humanity.

Amica Union "D. or T."

WESTERN HOME VISITOR.

D. C. BLOOMER.....Editor.
AMELIA BLOOMER.....Associate Editor.

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